

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE HONGKONG

SECTION OF RECTORS' PRESENTATION
OF DIPLOMAS

MR. FRANCIS ON THE CLAIMS OF THE
INSTITUTION

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, in connection with the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, for the purpose of electing a Rector by the General Council and students and the presentation by H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., of diplomas to students who have completed the curriculum of study. There was a good attendance, among them being the Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Acting Bishop Hoare, the Hon. Stewart Lockhart, the Hon. E. R. Bellis, the Hon. Dr. Hoar, the Hon. R. Dumelle, Mr. J. J. Francis, C. C. Dr. Thomson, Dr. Clark, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Thurston, Dr. Bateson Wright, Mr. D. Crawford,

The Hon. E. C. Belliss, in proposing the election of the Hon. Stewart Lockhart as a member, said that a more honourable or a more successful man they could not find. He said that the Hon. Mr. Lockhart had been in Hongkong for twenty years, and he had been regarded by the Chinese as their friend, and as years went on his reputation became greater. Mr. Lockhart spoke the Chinese language fluently and was acquainted with the Chinese people. It had been a source of much satisfaction to the students that he had been brought into close relations and connection with the Chinese.

There being no other motion His Excellency declared Mr. Lockhart re-elected.

The Hon. Stewart Lockhart briefly returned thanks. He remarked that he could assure them that it would be his pleasure as it would be his duty to do all in his power to further the interests of the Institution, which the trust and confidence of the Government had placed in him.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., then gave an extensive and accurate account of the difficulties of the College, emphasising the rebuffs it had met with and the claims which it had upon the Government. He said the College of Medicine for Chinese was founded in 1887. Through the munificence of Dr. Ho Kai the Alice Memorial Hospital for Chinese had been founded in this city in the early part of the year. Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantile saw at once that in connection with this Hospital would be a necessity to have Chinese Chai-sers or students or other assistants, that they had to be taught and trained, and what as Dr. Manson put it, it was just as essential to teach and train 30 or 40 or 50 as to train 10 or 20, and the idea of the College of Medicine for the Chinese originated out of and was based upon the existence of the Alice Memorial Hospital and the assistance which it could render in the cause of medical education in Hongkong. The result was that Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantile between them organised the College for the training and education of Chinese in western medical science. The establishment, so far as the government of the College was concerned, was modelled upon that of Scotch universities and Scotch colleges; with the details of which both Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantile were intimately acquainted. When the College started it had no house, no building, no funds. It had absolutely nothing to start with but the consent of the managers of the Alice Memorial Hospital.

the accommodation it could afford should be for the disposal of the students and of the professors of the College, the goodwill of the actually-practising members of the medical profession in Hongkong, and the guidance and energy of Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie; at that time the Institution had no funds, no home, and no apparent means of getting on its feet. The students were a motley bunch. The course was to be a five years' course study, assimilating as nearly as possible to curriculum in force in England. The students were to pay at the rate of 500/- since reduced to 300/- a year for the five years of their course and beyond what the College received from these students by way of fees and in the way of charitable subscriptions from the public, there were no other funds and no other resource. He was sorry to say that the Chinese College of Medicine was in a position to sympathise with the students, but that the sympathy which might have been offered to them, by success Acting Governors and Governors, in precisely the same position this day. They were depending upon the good-will of the management and directors of the Alice Memorial Hospital for what house accommodation they had. Their students lived there, they were taught there and many of the rooms in the Alice Memorial Hospital were like the artificial furniture described by Goldsmith, "a bed might be a chest of drawers by day." There was not a single paid official in connection with the College, there was no money to pay the staff with. The teachers, the professors, the lecturers were members of the profession practising in Hongkong, who gave their services out of their love of learning, out of their desire to do good. (Hear, hear) The first that he believed the Institution came before

On the 13th July, 1892. On that occasion the first diplomas were presented. The situation had been in operation five years, at that occasion two students who had gone through the full five years' course were presented with diplomas. On this occasion Dr. Cantlie spoke, and in addressing General Cantlie who was at that time President of the Council, this expression—"Should you excellency determine to carry through foundation of such an Institution you will find local obstruction and difficulties. Technical obstruction from departmental heads; legal difficulties from the Medical Board; monetary troubles with a Legislative Council." All this will have to be overcome and they can overcome by bearing in mind the great principle—one is fighting for a brother, that is to say, for the good of the whole of the medical body. Unfortunately, what Dr. Cantlie predicted came true. Every effort that was made to obtain either recognition or support from the Government came to naught, through one or other of these causes, which were so clearly indicated by Dr. Cantlie in his speech. The first thing in which one little advance had been made was in getting the name of the College inserted in the Medical Registration Amendment Ordinance. As a result of this counted into such conditions that the addition of the College name were perfectly useful to them. In December, 1895, application was made to the Government to give some recognised status to the College and to the Licentiate who had passed through and received the diploma. Heads of departments raised objections the Medical Board raised objections, the Attorney-General and the Acting Attorney-General raised objections, and the Legislative body sufficiently angry at these attacks that

overcome these objections, and to see through them. It was pointed out on all hands that because the curriculum in the College was not apparently equal to the high standard required in England, therefore no grade, no recognition, no status whatever should be given to their students. They did not ask, and they never asked that they should be placed in any shape or form on the same plane as the registered medical practitioners arriving here with diplomas from a leading English medical institution. They asked deliberately that some Ordinance should be passed which would recognise their students as having some status, and which would differentiate them in some way from the Chinese medical practitioners in the colony who were without medical training and without medical knowledge. In 1896 they applied for an endowment. Mr. Bellios, with his usual liberality, had offered to the Institution a piece of land worth \$10,000 and \$50,000 in money to put them up a suitable building. He offered that on condition that the Government would grant them \$40,000. The Government referred the whole proposal to a committee to suggest and recommend the best form which a medical college for the Chinese should take in this colony. The committee in their report simply ignored the existence of this College for Medicine—treated it as though it did not exist, and recommended the formation of a Medical School for Chinese on purely Governmental lines, with the Colonial Surgeon at the head and Government officers thick and thin all over it from top to bottom. (Laughter.) The Government proceeded to argue in favour of the College being neglected, the status asked for, and the financial aid from the Government which it so well deserved.

Dr. Clark then read the diploma. Dr. Ho Kai subsequently reading it in Chinese. It was as follows: "College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong. We, the Dean, Lecturers, and Examiners of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, hereby declare that—having attended courses of lectures during a period of five years in the various departments of professional study required by the College, he has been examined and has satisfied the Examiners in each of those subjects that he is qualified to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and that, by the Authority of the Court of the College, he is hereby granted the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, (L.M.S.H.) In witness whereof we have hereunto set our signatures on this day of— in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, being the year of the Chinese Cycle—"

The Hon. Stewart Lockhart said it was his pleasant duty to present to His Excellency the students who were to be graduated that day by being presented with diplomas. The first was Mr. Chan Kun Shing, who after a very brilliant career as a student of that College had obtained the diploma which entitled him to be regarded as a student who had passed through his course with great distinction. This student had several offers for his services waiting him at the close of his career, and had unfortunately to leave the colony to assume the duties of an appointment he had accepted in Singapore before that meeting could be arranged. His diploma, which certified that he passed his examination with great distinction, would be laid on the table that day and forwarded to him in due course. The next student was Mr. Ho Nai Hop, who had the unique experience of finding himself free from all professional examinations six months before the close of his study. The College rigidly adhered to its regulation that the minimum curriculum of study should be five years, but while Mr. Ho Nai Hop only this month completed his term of five years he successfully left the list of his professional examinations behind him last October. He had thus had a half-year in which to quietly review his work without the burden of examinations before him and to such special reading as had seemed to him desirable. This must necessarily prove of incalculable value to his future professional usefulness. His appointment by the Governor for medical work on the mainland did him credit. While students of the College had frequently been of service to the Government for special work during smallpox and plague epidemics, this was the first official appointment on the permanent staff of a graduate of the College as such.

The diplomas were then presented by the Governor. His Excellency, after asking his hearers to extend to him their sympathy in the difficult position in which he found himself, said he had listened with the greatest interest to the strong statement made by Mr. Francis in his most eloquent address, and he need hardly say that as Chairman of the Council of the College of Medicine he endorsed and approved every word spoken by him. (Hear, hear.) But as Governor he might have to consider the matter from another point of view. Nobody could value more highly than he did the benefits which had been conferred by this College, up to the present moment, upon the Chinese, and he valued especially the generous action of the medical gentlemen connected with the colony in coming forward and for 12 years giving their services out of their love of the splendid science of medicine and for the purpose of bringing within the reach of their Chinese fellow-subjects here and elsewhere the benefits of western medicine. (Hear, hear.) In alluding to the Tung Wah Hospital, His Excellency said that the object lesson which he thought was gradually coming home to the Chinese was that the European method of medicine was on the whole better than the Chinese method. He did not come there that day to attack any system. He came there simply for the purpose of hearing what was said, of realising what were the true facts, and to try to see how they could secure the best results. But in the Tung Wah Hospital the patients were allowed to choose whether they would be treated according to the Chinese method or according to the European method, and it frequently happened that there would be two patients side by side, one of whom would be treated by the Chinese doctor and the other by Dr. Cheung and Dr. Thomson and their assistants according to the European method. He found that in 1895 the death rate among those patients who were treated by the Chinese method was 38.67 per cent, whilst the death rate among those treated by the European method was 24.58 per cent. Last year the death rate among those treated under the Chinese system was 30 per cent, and the death rate of those treated under the European system 13 per cent. (Hear, hear.) These were figures which must appeal to the Chinese people when they realised the meaning of them. These figures meant that of these people who were treated by the Chinese practitioners in that Hospital out of every 100 patients 17 died who would have been saved had they adopted the western method. These were facts that would ultimately come home, and he was glad to say that gradually there was an increasing number of Chinese people who were asking to be treated in accordance with the western system, because undoubtedly China had something to learn from the science, and especially in medical science, in listening to the observations of Mr. Francis he felt in a position of considerable difficulty, and he realised the cleverness of the governing body of the Institution in determining that the Governor should be the chairman of the General Council. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) because having got him there they could hammer him in the face of the public and place him upon his defence. (Laughter.) There was nothing easier for a Governor to do

than to say pleasant things and to make indefinite promises which might or might not be carried out in the future. He might tell them at once that so far as that Institution and its work was concerned it had his heartiest sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He thought that when Mr. Francis complained of the want of recognition of the students the answer to that was to a certain extent provided by what the Government was now doing. The proof of the pudding was in the eating. At this moment four of the students were employed by the Government of the Straits Settlements and he had been happy enough to secure the services of Mr. Ho Nai Hop, who had just received his certificate, as Assistant Medical Officer in the extended territory of Kowloon, and he looked forward in the future to having the satisfaction of employing still more students from that Institution. (Hear, hear.) Nobody recognised more fully than he did the advantage to the Chinese community of having a number of gentlemen trained in a proper system of medicine to whom they might appeal with confidence. They all knew perfectly well that in medical treatment faith and confidence were tremendous factors. They knew that the average Chinese either in Hongkong or in its extended territory would appeal to a European doctor with a certain amount of trepidation which he would not feel in appealing to one of his own countrymen. Therefore he realised the benefits of having some trained men among the Chinese who would be able to treat their own countrymen, but when they came to look at this matter from the point of view as to the necessity of passing an Ordinance, what could an Ordinance do? An Ordinance could never give public confidence. The confidence of the Chinese could only be won by the professional success in the treatment of cases by the students who had been trained in that College. (Hear, hear.) He had very little doubt from the thoroughness of the training they had received that success would be attained, and the best proof of that was their experience with regard to the Straits Settlements, where an application had just been received for another student from the College. When they came to look into the question of Government assistance they must consider that the Governor and the members of the Government of a colony like this were the trustees of the public funds, and that no Governor could off his own bat come forward and say "You shall have so many thousand dollars, and you shall have this and that." They must go to responsible people and ask for their opinion and then think the matter over. They all realised the benefits which had been derived from the education given to these students, and the benefits which would be derived here and elsewhere by the Chinese population, but when they came to look into the question of giving a regular grant from the public funds, and beyond this, authorising a medical diploma then they found themselves in a difficulty which could not, apparently, be got over by Dr. Ho Kai, who was one of the Commissioners appointed when the matter was looked into before. He had not seen the papers, and he did not know what had been done, but he thought there would be a difficulty in giving a regular diploma and starting, so to speak, a different standard here from the standard accepted all over the world as the British standard of the medical profession. Mr. Francis was pressing on this point but as well might it be said, "There are several able and clever young men in lawyers' offices here who have had much experience in the drafting of pleadings, &c., and who have had the advantage of hearing the brilliant forensic efforts of Mr. Francis and other lawyers; why not give them the status of barristers and allow them to practice in our courts?" He did not know how the legal profession would regard such a proposal. However, putting these difficulties on one side, they now came to the question which Mr. Francis put so forcibly before them, and that was the question of a grant from the Government. No one could appreciate more than he did the splendid generosity of Mr. Bellios in offering this money, but he saw the difficulties ahead of them if the Government granted an endowment. His Excellency called attention to the splendid services rendered gratuitously to the College up to the present time, and said that if the College became a Government Institution that would mean Government officers with the pay necessary to attract good Government officers, and that though they would be a good deal of heavy co-operation which they had received from the present. However, he could only say he sympathised most deeply with the movement that he appreciated the good results which had been apparent up to now, and that he should take care to inform himself fully of every argument which had been put forward. And, if he could see his way to do it, give any assistance which could fairly be given, on behalf of the people of this colony, by the Government towards the furtherance of the work of this admirable college of medicine in Hongkong (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded His Excellency on the motion of Dr. Thomson, who expressed the gratification of himself and colleagues for the way in which Sir Henry had expressed his sympathy, adding that while he had carefully guarded his position they thought they might have more substantial results from such a guarded statement than from one less guarded. The proceedings then terminated.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Phya Sri-Sahadhep, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, left Bangkok to-day says the *Bangkok Times* of 9th inst., for Saigon, on board H.M.S. *Coromandel*, in order to convey to Mr. Doumer, the Governor-General of Indo-China, the assurances of His Majesty's good will and neighbourly good wishes. As is everywhere known, Mr. Doumer has just returned from France after securing the hearty support of the Parliament and people of the mother country for this great scheme of opening up her Far Eastern Empire by means of railways, and the occasion is well chosen for congratulating the Governor-General and assuring him of the good-will of so near a neighbour as Siam. It will be remembered that in passing through Singapore Mr. Doumer was received in a most friendly manner by the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

SAMOA FOR ENGLAND.

Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is said to feel so grateful to England for the protection of his person and assertion of his dignity in the recent troubles there that, although a strong expansionist, he does not hesitate to declare that, as the tripartite arrangement has proved unworkable, it would be preferable that England, rather than his own country, America, should annex the islands. The English settlers out-number the American by ten to one, and British commercial interests are also immeasurably greater. Mr. Chambers says: "The fact cannot be continued much longer. Either America or England must annex these islands." I believe the majority of Americans would be just as content with British annexation as American. Our Pago Pago rights should in any case be insisted upon, and in any arrangement that America and England might arrive at, there is no question that England would fully guarantee all we wish.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At noon to-day the 17th Ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company Limited was held. The Hon. J. J. Bell, presiding, said, saying there were also present—Messrs. D. Gillies, J. H. Lewis, A. Bridger (consulting committee), J. Barton (secretary), G. H. Potts, J. R. Michael, G. C. Anderson, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, To Cheong Shin, Ho Kum Tang, and Ho U Shung.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said—Gentlemen, when addressing you at our last annual meeting I mentioned how very discouraging the outlook then was, and I am sorry to say that my remarks at that time but faintly indicated the difficulties with which we have had to contend. The course of events in the Philippines during last year you are all conversant with, and you will have been prepared for the disappointing results which the figures before you disclose, viz. a loss of \$9,819.06. When hostilities broke out between the Spaniards and Filipinos work had to be suspended owing to our not being able to keep our native employees, and upon the subsequent occupation of Manila by the forces of the United States, the Spanish market, which hitherto, as you know, had been our chief outlet, was entirely closed to us. To dispose of stocks of refined the Manila agents were thus made entirely dependent upon local demand, and this fortunately was increased by the requirements of the American Commissariat Department, otherwise the quantity sold would have been very much less, and the loss on the year correspondingly greater. In anticipation of a continuance of demand from that source, work at the refinery was again started early in January of this year, the necessary labour being obtained with difficulty, notwithstanding a considerable increase in wages, but after a month's running had again to be stopped owing to the scarcity of raw supplies, which since the commencement of active hostilities between the Americans and Filipinos there is very little prospect of now obtaining. The position of the foreign staff who will realise has not been a pleasant one, and recently when warlike operations were being conducted in the neighbourhood of Malabon, so critical that the Manila agents considered it prudent to arrange for their removal, leaving only two men as caretakers. The necessary permission was obtained and all preparations made, but one and all decided to remain. Their presence will possibly tend to safeguard the Coy's property and we hope no serious consequences may result from their decision. During the many months that the village of Malabon, where the Refinery is situated, was held by the Philippines no damage was done, our property being scrupulously respected. The consulting committee considered the advisability some months ago of removing our stocks from the Refinery but the Manila agents thought it unnecessary to take such a step as there would be difficulty in finding a safer place of storage. From what I have said you will understand that it is not possible for me to venture an opinion as to the future, but before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may ask.

No questions being asked the report and statement of accounts were adopted, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Geo. Potts.

Messrs. D. Gillies and J. H. Lewis were re-elected on the consulting committee, on the motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. T. Arnold was re-elected auditor, on the motion of Mr. Ho Tung, seconded by Mr. J. M. Michael.

This was all the business.

RACE TO PEKING.

[BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT IN THE "PAUL MALL GAZETTE."]

It is stated that there are 40,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur ready to occupy Peking temporarily should the Taungli-Yamen invite them to do so. The *Novoe Vremya*, encouraged by this, has drawn a comparison between the small force of marines which Admiral Seymour could land, and the powerful Army now is readines to march upon Peking from Port Arthur. So says the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*. The *Novoe Vremya*, either ignores, forgets, or is ignorant of the resources of the British Empire. The Parisian press has recently warned the French nation apropos of the Fashoda affairs, that the British Fleet commands the seas, and that France would be powerless against it. The warning has equal force at St. Petersburg or Moscow. The British Squadron in the Gulf of Persia, the Russian command of the Gulf of Pechili. No one of those 40,000 Russians can be moved by sea from Port Arthur to Tongku without Admiral Seymour's consent. They must then march via Nanchang to Peking. The distance is about 450 miles. Forty thousand men would take at least two months to cover that distance on Chinese roads. Assuming that Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Rangoon can spare no troops, India and Canada are the nearest points from which troops can be drawn to occupy Peking. Australia is also within reach, if need be. The troops of the Indian Empire, their mobility, and their readiness to move anywhere at the shortest notice are too well-known to need demonstration. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Karachi contain steamers and shipping facilities sufficient to embark 25,000 of 30,000 men in a week's time. Twenty-five days is the average duration of the voyage from any one of these ports to Tongku. In one month, then we have reason to believe, India could place, say, 25,000 men on the banks of the Peiho. If the Taku forts showed any disposition to hinder the landing, Admiral Seymour's guns, blue-jackets, and marines would forestall the line of action by causing the Chinese to evacuate them. Similar preparations for conveying British troops from Tongku to Peking would be made by concentrating all the rolling-stock on the Tongku-Peking section, work on the Tongku-Shanhaiwan section being for the time suspended, except for the carriage of coal from the Tongshan mines. The East Indian supported from Singapore by the China Squadron, would escort the Indian contingent. At the same time Canada with its characteristic loyalty would respond to the invitation of the supreme Government to send a body of troops to China. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is ready to convey them both by rail and steamboat, to the Gulf of Pechili. The strength of troops that could be sent would be limited by the amount of sea-transport available at the ports of Victoria and Vancouver, supplemented in fifteen days' time by P. & O. and other steamers from the treaty ports of Japan. Twenty days must be allowed for the voyage from Vancouver to Tongku, and from fifteen to twenty days for mobilising, equipping, and despatching the various corps to Vancouver. We must bear in mind that the Canadian Army, not being on the warpath every day as the Indian is, cannot be mobilized so rapidly. We may, however, rely on General Hutton and his staff to lose no time. In thirty-five days we might hope to see 5,000 Canadian troops landing at Tongku, and within fifty days a second 1,000. The Pacific and

China squadrons would escort the transports. Should, therefore, the British Cabinet deem it desirable to support the British interest on the Peiho by a Military as well as a Naval demonstration, the *Novoe Vremya* will now be able to understand that it has that power despite the 40,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur.

The approaching completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway has recently directed public attention to the relative rapidity of the several routes to the Far East. It has been stated the traveller will reach Shanghai from London, via the Trans-Siberian Railway, in seventeen days. One thing is certain, and that is for many years to come this journey will be an extremely uncomfortable one. The line is known to be very badly made, as many Russian lines are bound to be. The rolling-stock is of a very crude fashion. The jolting is terrible, and must be borne with for twelve days. The Canadian Pacific route can never be so rapid, even when the fast Atlantic service has been organised. Times should then be: steam to Quebec or Halifax about seven days, rail to Vancouver five days, steam from Vancouver to Shanghai about twelve days; total twenty-four days. In point of comfort, however, and of convenience for all English-speaking races, there can be no comparison between the two routes. The C. P. R. should carry it *nem. con.* The United States will have their route.

INVESTMENTS IN GERMAN COLONIES.

German capitalists, it is said, who formerly looked askance at the participation of British capital in German colonial enterprises, have now come to quite a contrary opinion. In West Africa, the South Cameroons Company, with a capital of 2,000,000 marks, has been established with British and German capital, as well as two companies in German East Africa, one for the cultivation of coffee and the other for the collection of india-rubber. The main reason of the participation of foreign, especially British and Belgian, capital seems to be that the companies have been formed by the financiers—not by colonial enthusiasts. The Government supports these companies, probably because it thinks them better fitted for the exploitation and development of the German colonies.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MARCH.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1897.
Barometer 30.09
Thermometer 62.0
Humidity 85.0
Rainfall 4.08
TO-DAY.
WEATHER REPORT.
On date at 4 P.M. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer 30.05 29.92
Thermometer 69 71
Humidity 78 72
Rainfall — —
TO-DAY.
Thursday, 23rd March, 1899.
Chinese—12th of 2nd moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.
Sun—Rises 6hr. 4min.
Sets 5hr. 55min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 12min.
Afternoon 6hr. 31min.
Low water—Morning 6hr. 52min.
Afternoon 6hr. 18min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1839—Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton.
1897—Collapse of a building in East Street, Hongkong, 1 man killed, 5 injured.

TO-MORROW.
Friday, 24th March, 1899.
Chinese—13th of 2nd moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.
Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.
Sets 5hr. 55min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 18min.
Afternoon 7hr. 20min.
Low water—Morning 6hr. 58min.
Afternoon 6hr. 24min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1603—Queen Elizabeth died.
1839—Captain Elliot demands passports for himself and British subjects imprisoned at Canton.

1876—The steamer *Pelican*, pirated and scuttled, 16 persons murdered. Pirates afterwards arrested and executed.
1895—Attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang at Shimonoseki.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.
Australian (*Tokio Maru*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Sutlang*) 25th inst.
French (*Ernest Simons*) 25th inst.
American (*City of Peking*) 29th inst.
American (*Galle*) 6th prox.
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 14th prox.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alwayon*, left Singapore for this port at 1 p.m. to-day, the 23rd instant.
THE Imperial German Mail steamer *Hohen-zollern*, left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. to-day, the 23rd, and may be expected here on or about daylight on Monday, the 27th instant.
THE China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Hyson* from Glasgow, Liverpool and Newport, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of 21st, and may be expected here on or about the 27th instant.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, arrived at Kobe at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st, and left at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, the 22nd, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 11 a.m. to-day, the 23rd inst.

WE are informed that the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Ernest Simons* with the next French Mail, left Saigon for this port at 9 p.m. yesterday, the 22nd, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday evening, the 25th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Tala de Cuba at Kowloon Dock.
Tala de Luzon " " " "
Hud " " " "
Rhyon Maru " " " "
H.M.S. *Redpole* " " " "
H.M.S. *P. W. Helm* " " " "
Chusan " " " "
Produce " " " "
Hakabing " " " "
Dan Harman " " " "
H.M.S. *Humber* " " " "
Malaya " " " "
Dr. Juan de Austria Goswampolitan.
Phon Chen Jiao " "
Chilanga Aberdeen.

PASSED THE CANAL.
Outward—28th February *Candia*, 3rd Mar. *Marquis Bacquhem*, *Lickvold*, *Karr*, *Vortigern*, 7th March *Afridi*, *Orestes*, *Catania*, *Savoia*, 10th March *Reinhardt*, *Glenahed*, *Un-quant*, 14th March *Jura*, *Prinz Heinrich*, *Ask*, 17th March *Clarens*, 21st March *Alfred*, *Salario*.
Homeward—17th March *Socotra*, 21st Mar. *Indrauni*.
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FOR
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KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition,
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [40]

CAROLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.
With the *Unionist* Success.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

THE LEADING CATERERS.
COMPARE OUR
MEMU. BILLIARD TABLES and
LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

MITSUBUSSAN KAISHA.
No. 6, 1st House Street, Praya Central,
Head Office—TOKIO.
Branch Office—HONGKONG.
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,
SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.
Agents—
Milki Coal Mines.
Ohmura Coal Mines.
Kanada Coal Mines.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Gosden Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.
Gosden & Co., Ltd., Canton.
Kaneharaichi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [11]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 136.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot.
TO-MORROW,
the 24th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1899. [371a]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
136	Macdonnell and Chater Roads.	ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00 ft. 100.00	1.13	12.46	12.46

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 93.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on
MONDAY,
the 27th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1899. [386a]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
93	Des Voeux Road, near Blackhead's Point.	ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 50.00	1.14	12.50	12.50

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 123.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on
TUESDAY,
the 28th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1899. [390a]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on Tuesday, the 28th day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
123	Wanchai Road.	ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00 ft. 40.00	1.14	12.50	12.50

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

M. R. C. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on
TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1899,
at 3 P.M.

ALL THAT Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate Nos. 50, 52 and 54, Lower Lascar Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTIONS 1 to 4 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 44.

The Property is held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 26th June, 1843, and for the further term of 924 years from the expiry of the said term of 75 years at the apportioned CROWN RENT of £28.60.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
15, Queen's Road,
Valuers, Solicitors,
and from the
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1899. [139a]

NOT SO FAR AWAY
IN CHICAGO U.S.A.
—IN THE—
Greatest Mail Order House in the World.
MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
1116 15th Michigan Ave.
WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE
GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 1400 pages, 1400 illustrations, and 100,000 articles, and is the most complete and reliable source of information for the buyer. It is the only catalogue of its kind in the world, and is the only one that is published semi-annually. It is the only one that is published in the United States, and is the only one that is published in the world.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
CHICAGO U.S.A.
1116 15th Michigan Ave.

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU S. Kawamuro.	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	SATURDAY, 25th March, at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU J. W. Ekstrana.	KOBE (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 25th March, at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU J. Jones.	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	MONDAY, 27th March, at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU C. Hillcoat.	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 7th April, at 4 P.M.
KANAGAWA MARU J. MacKenzie.	MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANT- WERP & BREMEN, VIA SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	SUNDAY, 9th April, at 4 P.M.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THOMPSON AND BEDFORD DEPARTMENT

Have in Stock and are now offering for Sale a full line of
CYLINDER, ENGINE, & SPINDLE OILS.

MINERAL COLZA, (300° Fire Test).

A high grade burning Oil for Ship Lights, Light Houses, Tram Cars and Railway Trains, and for all uses where a highest degree of safety is required.

MINERAL WAX,

Crude, Scented and Refined.

ORDERS SOLICITED and Lowest Prices Quoted.

Dr. KNORR'S

ANTIPYRINE

patented

"LION BRAND"

In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.

Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solu-

tions possesses similar bactericidal action to

silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete

absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the

boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly

followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JAYES FLUID

THE BEST

DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY

ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1899.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND

PORTS, and taking through Cargo to

ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,

TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

Captain St. John George, will be despatched

as above on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at

3 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-

ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-

sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the

Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-

pany to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for

return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVI-

GATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1899.

[383a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PROMETHEUS"

Captain Day, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 3rd April.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1899.

[392a]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG"

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant,

at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1899.

[395a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"PRONTO"

Captain Grant, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant,

at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1899.

[396a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MOYUEN"

Captain R. Conradi, will be despatched for the

above port, on or about the 25th instant.

To be followed by the

S.S. "LIV"

Sailing about 13th April and

S.S. "UNDAUNTED,"

Sailing about the 10th May.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1899.

[245a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

Calling at KLAOCHAU and WEIHAIWEI if

Sufficient Inducement Offers.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG"

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as

above on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

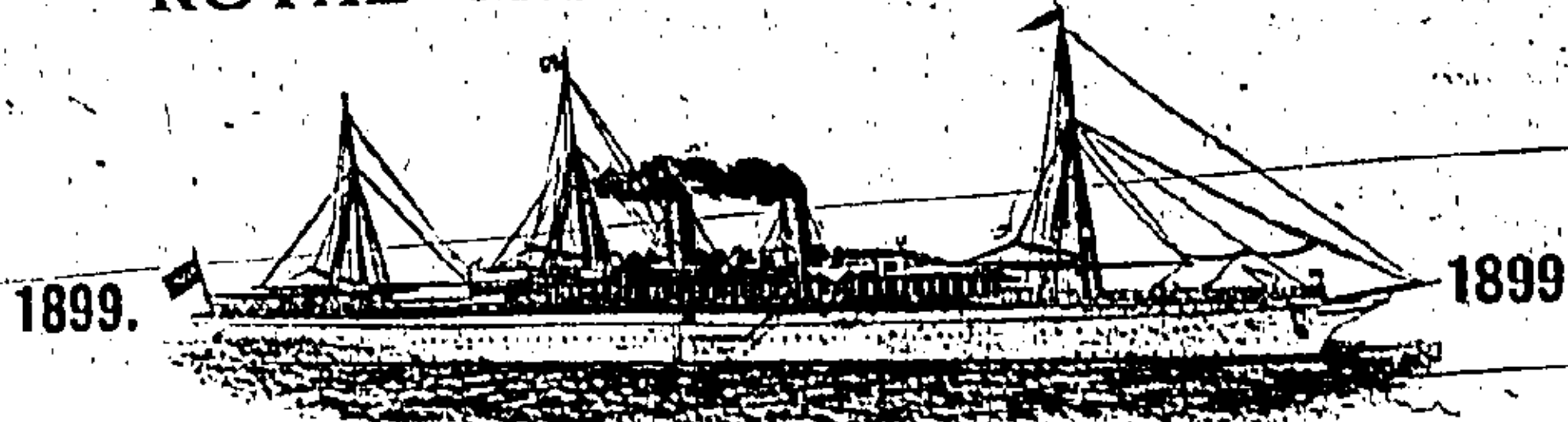
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1899.

[366a]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1899.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1899.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Gen. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1899.

The magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS in a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, second to none in the World, the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, 13 Pender's Street.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR PACIFIC COAST, CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE C.P.R. Company's Steamship

"ATHENIAN"

3,881 tons gross register.

will be despatched on or about SATURDAY,

the 25th of March, for VICTORIA and VAN-

COUVER, via MOJIL, KOBE, and YOKO-

HAMA.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for

Saloon passengers. Through tickets issued to

all points.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast, Canada and the United States.

For information as to rates of Freight and

Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1899.

[349a]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA

OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea,

Yokohama & Hono-
lulu)

Thursday, 30th Mar,

at Daylight.

HONGKONG MARU (via

Shanghai, Na-

gasaki, Kobe, Inland

Sea, Yokohama &
Honolulu)

Tuesday, 25th April,

at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea,

Yokohama & Hono-
lulu)

Saturday, 20th May,

at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, IN-

LAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONO-

LULU, on THURSDAY, the 30th March,

at Daylight, taking Freight and Passengers for

Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-

LULU, and Passengers are allowed to break

their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic

lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates may be

obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO

EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail

routes from San Francisco including the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION

PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of

£4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND

CITIES in the United States have between

San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,

and other direct connecting Railways and from

Chicago to destination the choice of direct

lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had

on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in the service of China and Japan, and

to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,

to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities

of the United States, via Overland Railway, to

Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports

in Mexico, Central and South America, by the

Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4

P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel

Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same

day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1899.

[131b]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,

AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FROM VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia...2,837 J. Truebridge...April 1

Victoria...3,502 J. Patton...April 25

Tacoma...2,811 A. Dixon...May 13

Olympia...3,750 J. McGillicray...May 30

THE attention of Passengers is directed to

the very cheap rates offered by the Line,

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class

Tables. DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on

the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery

of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of

the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Govern-

ment Service.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United